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ANDREW J. DAVIS.

T. New Mfg. Co.

32 John Street,

New York.

CIRCULAR.

IT has long seemed desirable that a work containing specifications for constructing our patented specialties should be placed in the hands of Architects throughout the country, and we now take pleasure in presenting this book, and trust it may prove useful to those who would naturally consult it. Our object is to treat the subjects considered in a clear, concise manner, avoiding all long drawn out descriptions, and giving specifications that will insure the work being done in a manner that we can guarantee. We give references under each head to give an idea of the character of our work and to indicate where, if desired, it may be seen.

T. NEW'S PATENT BRICK ROOF.

This roof is absolutely proof against fire and water. There is no reason why it will not stand quite as long as the walls of the building it covers. It makes a complete pavement on the Top of the building, and can be used for either pleasure or business purposes.

Specification for T. New's Patent Brick Roof over Iron Beams and Fire-Proof Construction.

WHEN mason has walls of building topped out to a point ten inches above the finished grade of concrete of roof, put on copper cap flashing extending across the walls and one inch down on the outside and three inches down on the inside of wall. Then finish walls and chimneys, and cope.

When mason has graded the concrete or other fire-proof material to the desired lines to take the water to the different outlets or gutters, cover the entire surface of the fire-proof material with a layer of hot Asphaltic Cement.

Then put on five or more layers of best roofing felt, solidly cemented together with hot Asphaltic Cement.

Base Flash all the walls, openings, pipes, etc., in the roof with copper of not less than 16 oz. weight to the square foot, turning the flashing out on the roof four inches and up against the walls and underneath the cap flashing previously put across the walls.

If walls have already been built without having cap flashing put across them, turn the flashing into joints of the wall and thoroughly wall hook and paint skin the joints in the usual manner.

Put on the flanges of flashings two layers more of felt, solidly cemented down to the flashing with hot Asphaltic Cement.

Where there are gutters or mansards, put on an angle iron extending three inches above the concrete of roof, firmly bolted to the iron frame work of the roof.

Flash the angle iron at edge of mansards with copper flashing in the same manner as the walls. Where there are gutters, turn the back of gutter down over the angle iron, and six inches out on the flat portion of the roof and connect with the felting in the same manner as the copper flashing. Put in outlets of 20 oz. copper with large band iron galvanized, basket strainers, about 12″ x 12″ x 16″

Cover the entire surface of the roof with a layer of hot Asphaltic Cement.

Then lay Croton brown front bricks in best English or German Portland Cement mortar, one part Portland Cement to not more than two parts clean sharp sand, and fill the joints solid and strike smooth on top.

Specification for T. New's Patent Brick Roof Over Wooden Beams and Planking.

WHEN mason has walls topped out ten inches above roof planks, put on copper cap flashing extending across the walls and one inch down on outside and three inches down on inside; then finish walls and chimneys, and cope.

Put on the planking one layer of good dry sheathing paper with edges overlapped six inches.

Next put on five or more layers of best saturated roofing felt, well fastened at the upper edge of each layer with metal cleats, nailed to the roof, and cement the several layers of felt solidly together with hot Asphaltic Cement.

Base flash all the walls and all the openings in roof with copper of not less than 16 oz. weight to the square foot. Base flashing to turn out on the felting not less than four inches and upright against walls and openings ten inches, and cap flashings. If walls are already built, cap flash the walls and chimneys over base flashing to allow for settlement of beams. Put cap flashing one inch into walls and thoroughly wall hook and paint skin the joints.

Nail the edge of the flange of flashings down on the felting, and cover with two layers of felt, cemented down to the felting with hot Asphaltic Cement.

Where there are gutters or mansards, put on a three inch angle iron, firmly screwed to the wood work. Turn back of gutter over angle iron and down and out on the felt six inches and nail it down securely in the same manner as the other flashings. Flash angle iron along mansard in same manner.

Make outlets of 20 oz. copper. Put on basket strainers made of galvanized band iron, about 12″ x 12″ x 16″

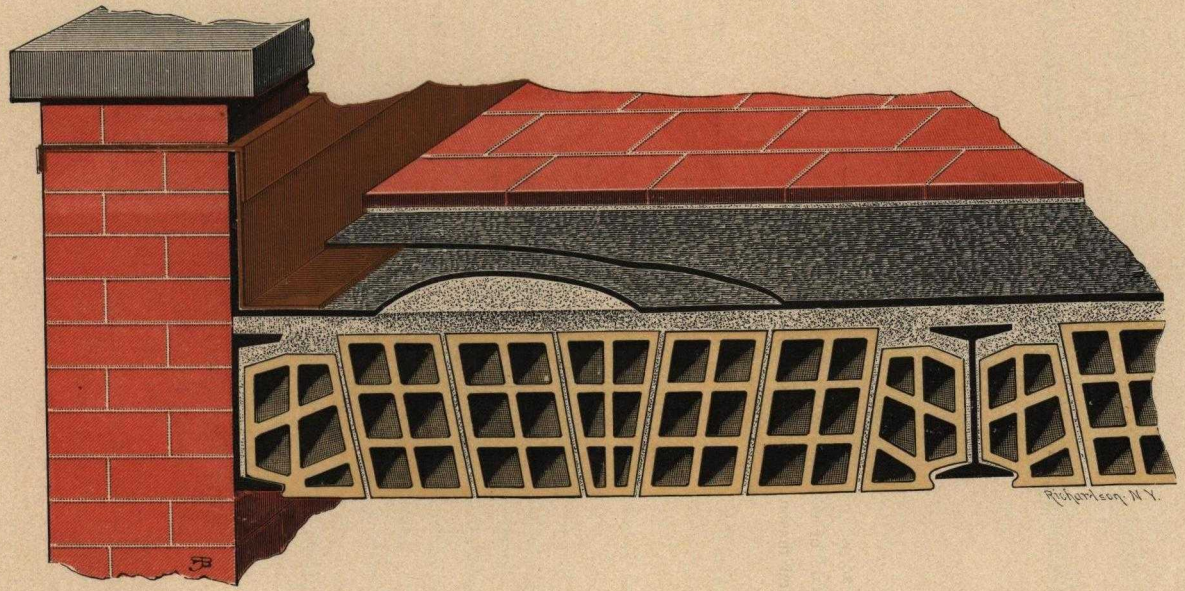
Coat the entire surface of the felting with a good layer of hot Asphaltic Cement.

Then lay Croton brown front bricks in best English or German Portland Cement mortar, made one part Portland Cement to not more than two parts clean sharp sand, and fill the joints solid and strike smooth on top.

The following are some of the Buildings covered with our Patent Brick Roof.

EQUITABLE LIFE INS. BUILDING, N. Y.
MUTUAL LIFE INS. BUILDING, N. Y.
MUTUAL LIFE INS. BUILDING, PHILA.
THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.
MILLS' BUILDING, WALL AND BROAD STS.
CENTRAL PARK APARTMENT HOUSES, 58TH TO 59TH STS. AND 7TH AVE.
POST BUILDING, EXCHANGE PLACE.
MORTIMER BUILDING, WALL ST., N. Y.
THE FLORENCE, 18TH ST. AND 4TH AVE.
C. VANDERBILT, 36 & 38 E. 58TH ST.
NEW YORK HOSPITAL, 15TH STREET.
LIVINGSTONE & DEFOREST, 512 TO 516 BROADWAY, AND 56 TO 66 CROSBY ST.
H. BREHM, 15 EAST 36TH ST.
C. VANDERBILT, 57TH ST. AND 5TH AVE.
THE BRYANT BUILDING, COR. NASSAU & LIBERTY STS.
NO. 80 MADISON AVE.
THE NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
THE CHELSEA, WEST 23D STREET.
THE OSBORNE, 7TH AVENUE AND 57TH STREET.
THE HAWTHORNE, W. 59TH STREET.
MASS. HOSPITAL LIFE ASS'N, STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.
THE NORTHWESTERN LIFE INS. CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.
AND MANY OTHERS.

T. NEW'S PATENT TILE ROOF.



The Tile Roof is like the brick in every particular except that flat tiles are used instead of brick.

Specification for T. New's Patent Tile Roof over Iron Beams and Fire-Proof Construction.

WHEN mason has walls of building topped out to a point ten inches above the finished grade of concrete of roof, put on copper cap flashing extending across the walls and one inch down on the outside and three inches down on the inside of wall. Then finish walls and chimneys, and cope.

When mason has graded the concrete or other fire-proof material to the desired lines to take the water to the different outlets or gutters, cover the entire surface of the fire-proof material with a layer of hot Asphaltic Cement.

Then put on five or more layers of best roofing felt, solidly cemented together with hot Asphaltic Cement.

Base Flash all the walls, openings, pipes, etc., in the roof with copper of not less than 16 oz. weight to the square foot, turning the flashing out on the roof four inches and up against the walls and underneath the cap flashing previously put across the walls.

If walls have already been built without having cap flashing put across them, turn the flashing into joints of the wall and thoroughly wall hook and paint skin the joints in the usual manner.

Put on the flanges of flashings two layers more of felt, solidly cemented down to the flashing with hot Asphaltic Cement.

Where there are gutters or mansards, put on an angle iron extending two inches above the concrete of roof, firmly bolted to the iron frame work of the roof.

Flash the angle iron at edge of mansards with copper flashing in the same manner as the walls. Where there are gutters, turn the back of gutter down over the angle iron, and six inches out on the flat portion of the roof and connect with the felting in the same manner as the copper flashing. Put in outlets of 20 oz. copper with large band iron galvanized, basket strainers, about 12" x 12" x 16"

Cover the entire surface of the roof with a layer of hot Asphaltic Cement.

Then lay hard burned self glazed Ohio tiles about 1¼ inches thick, in best English or German Portland Cement mortar, made one part Portland Cement to not more than two parts clean sharp sand, and fill the joints solid and strike smooth on top.

Specification for T. New's Patent Tile Roof Over Wooden Beams and Planking.

WHEN mason has walls topped out ten inches above roof planks, put on copper cap flashing extending across the walls and one inch down on outside and three inches down on inside; then finish walls and chimneys, and cope.

Put on the planking one layer of good dry sheathing paper with edges overlapped six inches.

Next put on five or more layers of best saturated roofing felt, well fastened at the upper edge of each layer with metal cleats, nailed to the roof, and cement the several layers of felt solidly together with hot Asphaltic Cement.

Base flash all the walls and all the openings in roof with copper of not less than 16 oz. weight to the square foot. If walls are already built, cap flash the walls and chimneys over base flashing to allow for settlement of beams. Base flashing to turn out on the felting not less than four inches and upright against walls and openings ten inches, and cap flashings to extend down over the base flashing three inches. Put cap flashing one inch into walls and thoroughly wall hook and paint skin the joints.

Nail the edge of the flange of flashings down on the feltings, and cover with two layers of felt, cemented down to the felting with hot Asphaltic Cement.

Where there are gutters or mansards, put on a two inch angle iron, firmly screwed to the wood work. Turn back of gutter over angle iron and down and out on the felt six inches and nail it down securely in the same manner as the other flashings.

Make outlets of 20 oz. copper. Put on basket strainers made of galvanized band iron, about 12″ x 12″ x 16″

Coat the entire surface of the felting with a good layer of hot Asphaltic Cement.

Then lay hard burned self-glazed Ohio tiles about 1¼ inches thick, in best English or German Portland Cement mortar, made one part Portland Cement to not more than two parts clean sharp sand, and fill the joints solid and strike smooth on top.

The following are some of the Buildings covered with our Patent Tile Roof.

TIFFANY & CO., 15TH ST.

SMITH BUILDING, 3 AND 5 CORTLANDT ST.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, BROAD ST

JOSE F. DE NAVARRO, 5 AND 7 E. 57TH ST.

R. GOELET, 48TH ST. AND 5TH AVE.

O. GOELET, 49TH ST. AND 5TH AVE.

THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, BROADWAY & 7TH AVE. AND 39TH TO 40TH STS.

ROBERT L. STEWART, 68TH ST. AND 5TH AVE.

JOHN SLOANE, 997 5TH AVE.

THE BERKSHIRE, COR. MADISON AVE. AND 52D ST.

THE ALDRICH BUILDING, 43 TO 47 BROADWAY.

STANDARD OIL BUILDING, 22 TO 26 BROADWAY.

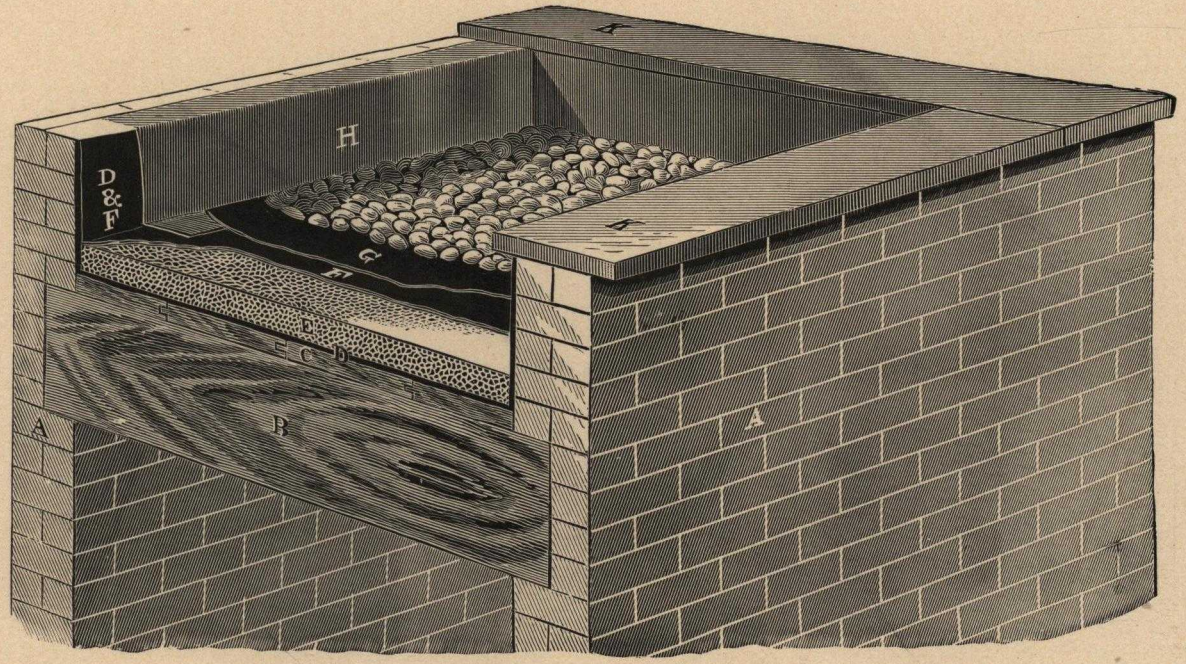
POTTER BUILDING, PARK ROW.

CENTRAL TRUST BUILDING, 54 WALL ST.

THE GALLATIN BANK, 36 WALL ST.

ASTOR BUILDING, 98 BROADWAY,

RIDLEY & SON, ALLEN & GRAND STS., ETC.



FIRE-PROOF COMBINATION ROOF.

Specification for our Combination Fire-Proof Roof.

First, upon the planks put down two layers of best roofing felt. Cover this with hot Asphaltic Cement. Then put on 1¼ inches of good Portland Cement, sand and gravel Concrete troweled smooth.

When concrete has set, coat with hot Asphaltic Cement, then put on five layers of best Roofing Felt well cemented together with hot Asphaltic Cement.

Then flash all the walls and openings with 16 oz. copper flashings. Put in 20 oz. copper outlets, properly leaded and caulked into hubs of cast iron leaders, and furnish with suitable strainers.

Next, cover entire roof with a heavy coat of hot Ashaltic Cement, and a sufficient amount of clean course gravel to make a first-class gravel roof.

Some of the Buildings covered with above described Roof.

JOHN T. MARTIN'S STORES, FURMAN ST., BROOKLYN.

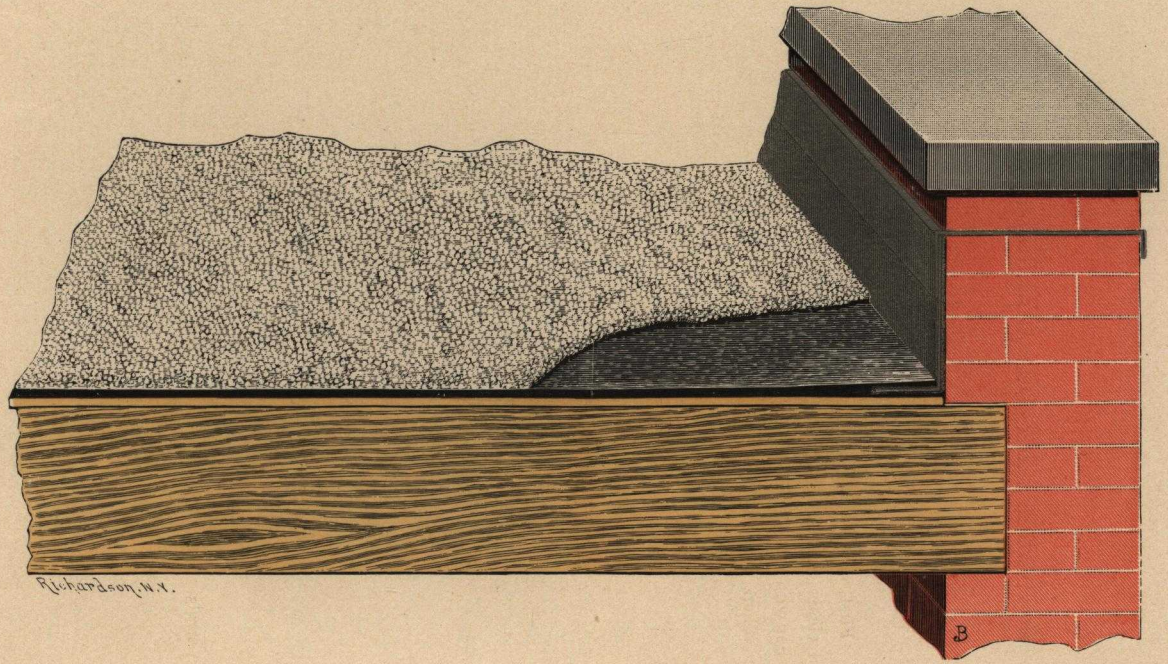
SCHEPP'S BUILDING, HUDSON ST.

MORRIS B. BAER & CO., W. BROADWAY & YORK STS.

TIFFANY'S BUILDING, 53 & 55 PRINCE ST.,

AND MANY OTHERS.

Felt, Cement and Gravel Roofing.



Specification for Gravel Roof.

First, lay five layers of best roofing Felt over the roof and securely fasten with metal cleats nailed to the planks. Next, cement the several layers of Felt solidly together with hot Asphaltic Cement for two-thirds the width of each sheet.

Then flash all the walls, chimneys, skylights and scuttle frames and other openings with I. C. Charcoal tin, painted on the under side before putting into position and after roof is graveled, painted two coats on outside with best mineral paint.

Flashings to run across all walls where practicable and in other places to be let into joints of wall and chimneys and thoroughly wall hooked and paint skinned. Flashings to turn out not less than four inches on the Felting and nailed down and covered with two layers of Felt, cemented solidly upon the flanges with hot Asphaltic Cement. Outlets to be of 20 oz. copper properly caulked into hubs of cast iron leaders, and to have good galvanized iron strainers over each outlet. Next cover the felting with a heavy coat of hot Asphaltic Cement and a heavy layer of coarse gravel.

Copper flashings instead of tin will make a much more durable roof.

Some of the Buildings covered with our Gravel Roofing.

ST. JOHN'S PARK DEPOT,

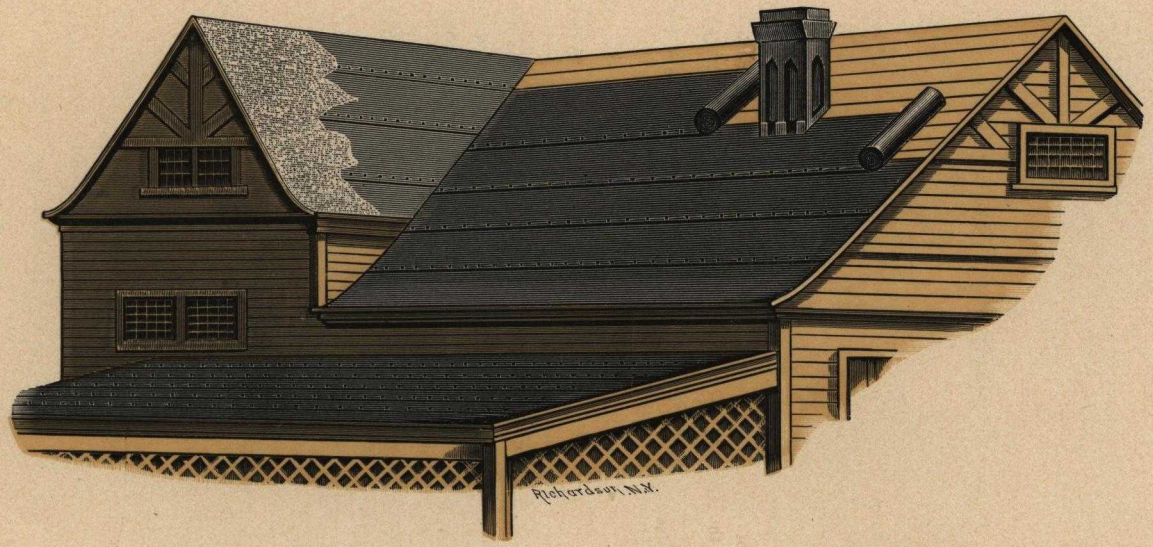
TIFFANY'S BUILDING, UNION SQUARE,

H. B. CLAFLIN & CO'S SILK HOUSE.

THE DREXEL BUILDING, COR. WALL & BROAD STS.

AND MANY THOUSANDS OF OTHERS.

Two and Three Ply Prepared Roofing.



FEATURES OF PREPARED ROOFING.—Inexpensive, durable, adapted to steep or flat roofs; portable, convenient, fire-proof, will not mildew, can be used over old shingles or tin, not affected by gases or condensation, easy to preserve by renewal of coating, a splendid sheathing, water, air and vermin proof. Can be applied by unskilled labor.

PREPARED ROOFING.

During thirty-five years in the business, in all its branches, the question of a low cost, durable and easily applied roofing has been to us a constant subject of thought and investigation. Every device that would improve it in the slightest degree has been introduced and the materials of which it is made are the very best. To insure the superior and even quality of the felt used, a mill for its manufacture has recently been erected in connection with the roofing manufactory, giving a steady, unvarying supply of this important factor. Every roll of the roofing is made with extreme care, by skilled workmen, and no expense is spared to make it a first-class article in every particular.

Description of Prepared Roofing.

3 PLY;

1st, A strong foundation of best saturated roofing felt.
2d, A water-proof layer of vegetable gum.
3d, Felt same as first.
4th, Another layer of vegetable gum.
5th, Felt.

All this is subjected to heavy pressure and is formed into a solid impermeable sheet.

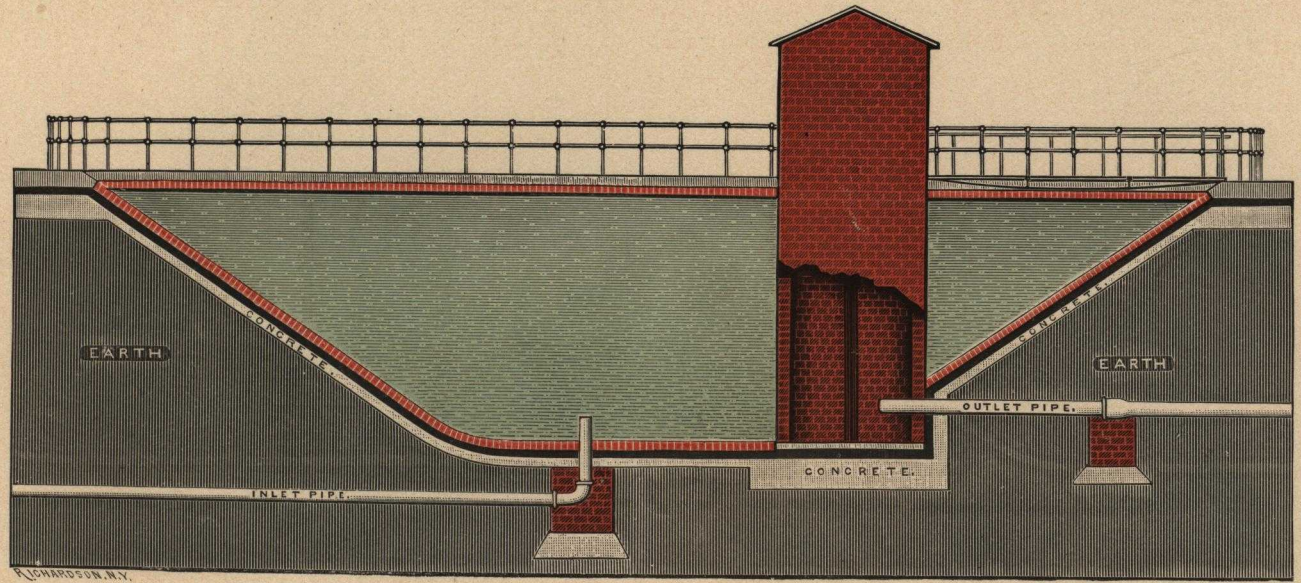
The **2 PLY** has one layer less of Felt and Vegetable Gum.

When finished the Roofing is rolled around a turned stick, and the package neatly wrapped in manilla paper, and is then ready for market.

Each roll contains a square (100 square feet) exclusive of a 2 inch lap all around.

SECTION OF T. NEW'S PATENT

RESERVOIR CONSTRUCTION.



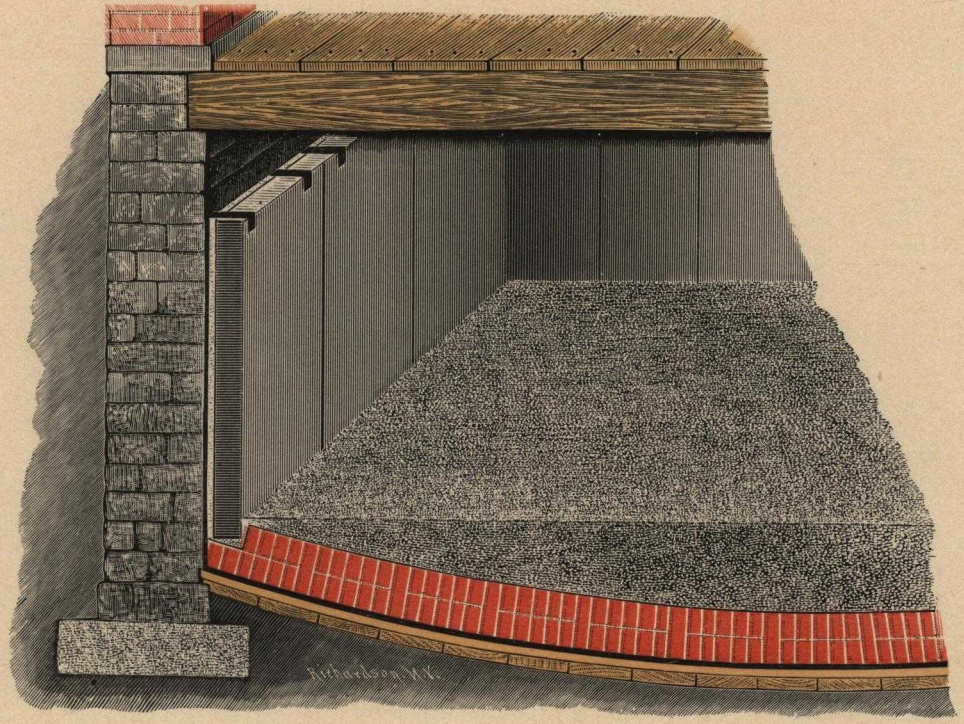
WATER-TIGHT RESERVOIRS.

Leakage has heretofore been the cause of large expenditure for repairs upon Reservoirs and has often resulted in their destruction. Where the water supply depends upon pumping, leakage is also a serious item of expense.

By this process absolutely tight Reservoirs are made and they will remain permanently so, while the cost of construction is less than by most methods now in vogue. The character of soil and material for foundation and embankments vary so much in different localities, that it is impracticable to give a specification for this work.

Estimates and definite specifications will be furnished promptly upon application.

T. NEW'S PATENT WATER-TIGHT CELLAR.



A PERFECT SYSTEM of reclaiming CELLARS and BASEMENTS from the influence of TIDE, SPRING and SURFACE WATER, making them serviceable for COMMERCIAL and other uses, and protecting the occupants against all Malarial influences and Diseases arising therefrom.

WATER-TIGHT CELLARS.

Any cellar or boiler pit can be made permanently water tight ; but circumstances vary so much in different locations that only a general specification can be given for this kind of work. To get the greatest economy of space, particular attention should be given to have the top of all foundation stones at least twelve inches below the level of finished floor.

Specification.

Cellar to be made Water-Tight by T. New's Patent Process.

Finished floor to be of Portland Cement concrete trowelled smooth. To have feet inches head room, in the clear under first floor beams when completed.

Cellar to be guaranteed to remain dry and water-tight up to a level feet inches below first floor beams, for the term of five years from date of completion.

We claim for our Water-Tight Cellars the following Advantages:

FIRST—Our Water-Tight Application occupies less room than is taken up by any other method, and therefore a greater depth and breadth of cellar is obtained.

SECOND—*Absolute certainty of resisting any water pressure* that may arise, which is not possible by any other method.

THIRD—*Positive assurance against dampness or moisture.*

FOURTH—*Economy and Durability* in construction. Our cellars will stand firm, requiring no repairs whatever.

FIFTH—Assuring *largely increased revenue* from property that is now worse than valueless for commercial or other uses.

SIXTH—The increased *desirability* of the *whole building* by its *freedom from Malaria* arising from its previous condition.

The following are a few of the Testimonials from some of the Leading Houses in this City and elsewhere.

Office of WM. R. WALKER & GOULD, Architects,
27 Custom House St., Providence, R. I., Dec. 15, 1880.

Mr. T. NEW, 32 John St., New York City.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 14th inst. received; in reply will say that the Water-Tight basement floors in basement of the Narragansett Hotel, Providence, R. I., put in by you in the fall of 1875, resist a tide water pressure of 3 feet head. They have been entirely water-tight during the time they have been there, and it gives me pleasure to say entirely satisfactory. Very truly yours,

WM. R. WALKER, Architect,
Narragansett Hotel, Providence, R. I.

Office of SAMUEL H. EVERETT,
Everett's Hotel, March 28, 1879.

Mr. T. NEW, 32 John Street.

Dear Sir:—You ask me if I will give you a testimonial in regard to your Patent Water-proof Cellars that you constructed for me, one at No. 104 Vesey Street, in 1873, and two at Nos. 143 and 144 West Street, in 1877.

It will give me great pleasure to say to you, as I do to all who inquire, that all three have been entirely satisfactory since you completed your job, never having leaked a single drop of water. The

Cellars 143 and 144 West Street always contained water (except when temporarily pumped out) prior to the time when you made them dry, were entirely useless, besides being a nuisance, so much as to be complained of by the Board of Health.

The water would stand in them now to the depth of 2½ to 3 feet were it not fenced out by your patent process.

Your cellars have increased the rental value of my stores about $1,600 per annum.

I have just constructed two large ovens in the rear portion of cellar 143 West Street of sufficient capacity to do the baking of my hotel and eating house, to feed from four to five thousand guests daily.

Send whom you please, or as many as you please to inspect or inquire about them, and I will gladly show them, or answer any questions that may be asked. Truly yours.

SAMUEL H. EVERETT.

MINOT, HOOPER & Co., Dry Goods Commission Merchants.
53 Leonard St., New York, April 4, 1885.

Mr. T. NEW, 32 John Street.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your enquiry of the 3d inst. we are able to say that the water-proof cellar floors that you have at different periods during the past five years placed in the basements of five different buildings in Leonard St., belonging to us or under our charge, have given entire satisfaction.

We should be glad to show them to any one whose cellars need protection against tide or spring water.

Yours truly,
MINOT, HOOPER & CO.

New York City, March 27, 1879.

Mr. T. NEW, 32 John Street.

Dear Sir:—The water-proof cellar that you constructed for us in one of our stores at 82 Dey Street, in 1877, by your patent process, has given us complete satisfaction.

You fenced out the water to the depth of three feet, giving us as we believe a permanently valuable dry cellar.

Wishing you success in your enterprise of converting waste pest-holes into real valuable property, we are,

Yours truly,
S. S. LONG & BRO.

Real Estate Office of H. H. CAMMANN.
41 Pine St., New York, Jan. 11, 1881.

T. NEW, Esq.

Dear Sir:—The water-tight cellar which you put in for me in 1878, at No. 92 Wall Street, has given much satisfaction. The basement and street floors which were before damp and unhealthy, are now dry and comfortable. No repairs of any kind have been done to the floor since it was put in.

Yours truly,
H. H. CAMMANN.

JAMES L. ARCULARIUS, Teas, Coffees and Spices.
New York, January 8, 1881.

This is to certify that the cellar of building No. 202 Front Street, this city, which was in a miserable condition, and filled with two or three feet of tide water and entirely useless, was by Mr. T. NEW's patent process made perfectly dry and water-tight.

J. L. ARCULARIUS.

NEW YORK REFRIGERATING WAREHOUSE AND PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY AND GAME.
107 Murray St., New York, Dec. 17, 1880.

Mr. T. NEW, 32 John St., New York.

Dear Sir:—Yours of yesterday at hand. The job you did for us in making our cellar dry in our store, No. 107 Murray Street, in 1879, proves to be an excellent one.

We have now just so much more valuable storage room suitable for any kind of goods.

It will give us pleasure to show any one your work. Respectfully yours,
G. H. SHAFFER & CO., 107 Murray St.

THE QUINCY MARKET COLD STORAGE Co.,
141 Commercial St., Boston, April 4, 1885.

T. NEW, Esq., 32 John Street, New York.

Dear Sir:—It gives me pleasure to reply to your enquiry regarding the cellar which you made water-tight for this corporation. The work was done in the Spring of 1882, and although it has a tide-water pressure of some five feet, it has never given us any trouble whatever. The cellar—which is 80x160 feet—is as dry and as available for any purpose as any part of the building. Personally having had some experience with wet cellars, and with different methods of keeping the water out, I heartily recommend your system as being the best.

Very truly,
J. C. MELVIN, Treasurer.

Boston, April 4, 1885.

T. NEW, Esq.

Dear Sir:—This certifies that the water-tight cellar you put in at 304 Federal Street for me, is as tight as a bottle and I am satisfied you gave me a good job. Yours truly,
JESSE TIRRELL & CO., Coal Dealers.

SANITARY CELLARS.

Specification for T. New's Patent Sanitary Cellar for a Building about to be erected.

When mason has the footings of walls and piers built up to a level four inches below the level of finished cellar floor, and six inches larger on each side than the walls and piers are to be, put on a water-proof damp course across all the footings, composed of four layers of best roofing felt, solidly cemented to the footings and to each other with hot Asphaltic Cement, and heavily coated with the same material. When walls are built up to above the level of the ground and trowelled moderately smooth on the outside with cement mortar, continue the water-proofing up the outside of all walls in contact with the earth to the level of the ground, properly connecting the water-proofing with that previously put underneath the walls. When the cellar is ready to concrete, continue the water-proofing over the entire surface (under furnaces if there are any, before they are set) connecting with the water-proofing under walls and piers, making the entire cellar bottom absolutely impervious to dampness or ground atmosphere. Finish floor with four inches of Portland cement concrete, trowelled smooth.

Cellar to be guaranteed damp-proof for the term of five years from date of completion.

Specification for Sanitary Cellar in Buildings already erected.

Prepare the bottom of cellar for a foundation by smoothing over with cement mortar. Next, put down a water-proof lining composed of four layers of best roofing felt, solidly cemented to the foundations and together with hot Asphaltic Cement, and coat heavily with the same material. Continue the water-proof lining up on outside of all walls in contact with the earth, to the level of the earth, and protect water-proofing by laying a four inch brick wall in cement mortar against it to the full height.

To protect the water-proofing on the bottom and make finished floor, put down four inches of good Portland Cement concrete trowelled smooth.

Cellar to be guaranteed damp proof for the term of five years from date of completion.

SANITARY CELLARS.

By our system the sides and bottom of cellars are hermetically sealed, so that no dampness, sewer gases or exhalations of any kind can possibly find entrance.

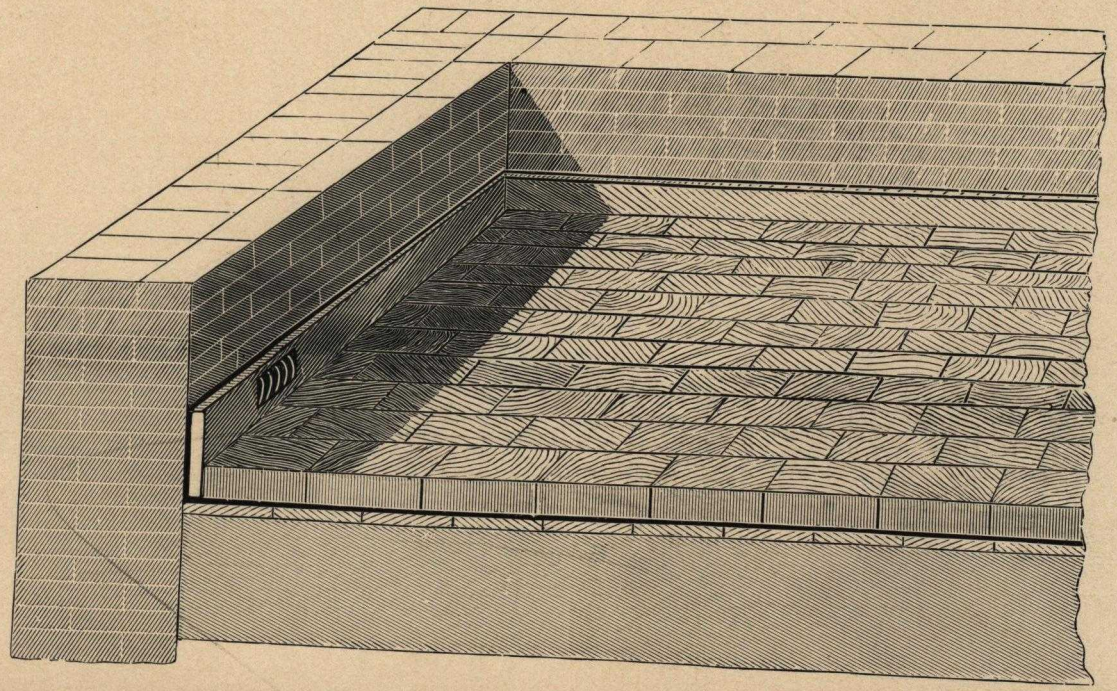
The usual cemented cellar is little protection, the cement concrete having from 10 to 20 per cent. of its bulk composed of water when it is laid. As it dries out the space occupied by the water is gradually occupied by air, until the entire concrete is porous and offers little resistance to the passage of air or gases. Impossible as it may seem, it is an easily demonstrated fact, that through the best of concrete when dry, air can be blown readily by the ordinary power of the lungs.

Careful experiments by Marker and Schultze show that even the best of stone walls of buildings allow a large flow of air and gases through them whenever there is a difference of even 10° in temperature between outside and inside of walls.

Prof. C. F. Chandler says "the common method of using concrete for cellar bottoms to keep out ground atmosphere is useless."

From this we see that ordinary walls and concrete bottoms in cellars are useless in preventing passage of dampness and miasmatic gases.

T. NEW'S PATENT
WATER-TIGHT BLOCK FLOORING AND PAVEMENT.



Patent Water Tight Block Floor and Pavement.

THE demand for a flooring that would be perfectly water-tight, durable, and easy of alteration when necessary, and that could be flooded with water without injuring the lower ceilings, or any merchandise stored under it, led to the introduction and adoption of *"New's Patent Water-Tight Block Flooring and Pavement.'*

The ancient custom of caulking, however carefully done, is insufficient, as the floor in consequence of being wet and dry in different places at the same time will shrink and swell, thus opening the seams, and causing leakage. The block flooring or pavement being laid down on a perfectly water-tight foundation, and the seams or joints between the blocks being filled with Asphaltic Cement—without a nail, or nail hole in the entire structure—makes a perfectly water-tight job, and the wood being placed on end, will wear *very much longer* than if laid in the ordinary manner.

The great advantage to be derived from the use of this flooring is apparent to all owners or occupants of buildings requiring water-tight floors subject to great wear, such as stables, breweries, packing houses, basement stories of warehouses, decks of ferry-boats, bridges, &c.

It is the best known flooring that can be used in stables, in which horses are kept on the ground floor, as no dampness will come up through it to rot away any of the wood work, nor will any water go down to injure the foundations, and form cess-pools of foul matter, producing disease.

The wood being placed upon a water-tight foundation, and entirely surrounded and coated with Asphaltic Cement, is completely protected from decay.

REFERENCES,

WATER-TIGHT BLOCK FLOORING AND PAVEMENT.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY (Stables), Church Street.
DODD'S EXPRESS COMPANY (Stables), 28th St., 7th and 8th Aves.
BROADWAY and 7TH AVE. RAILROAD CO. (Stables), 51st St. and 7th Ave.
W. B. DINSMORE, Pres't Adams Express Co. (Stable), 31st St. and 5th Ave
FRANCIS A. PALMER, Pres't B'way B'k, (Stable), 34th St., 5th and Madison Aves.
I. T. WILLIAMS, Esq., (Stable), 25th Street and 11th Ave.
PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL (Court Yard and Carriage-ways), 70th to 71st Streets and Madison Ave.
WALL STREET FERRY HOUSES.
ST. JOHN'S PARK FREIGHT DEPOT.

VAULTS AND WALLS.

New's Patent Vault and Wall Coating.

Particular attention is invited to this department, as the advantages to be derived from its use are such as should create a general interest in its application to all buildings erected in future.

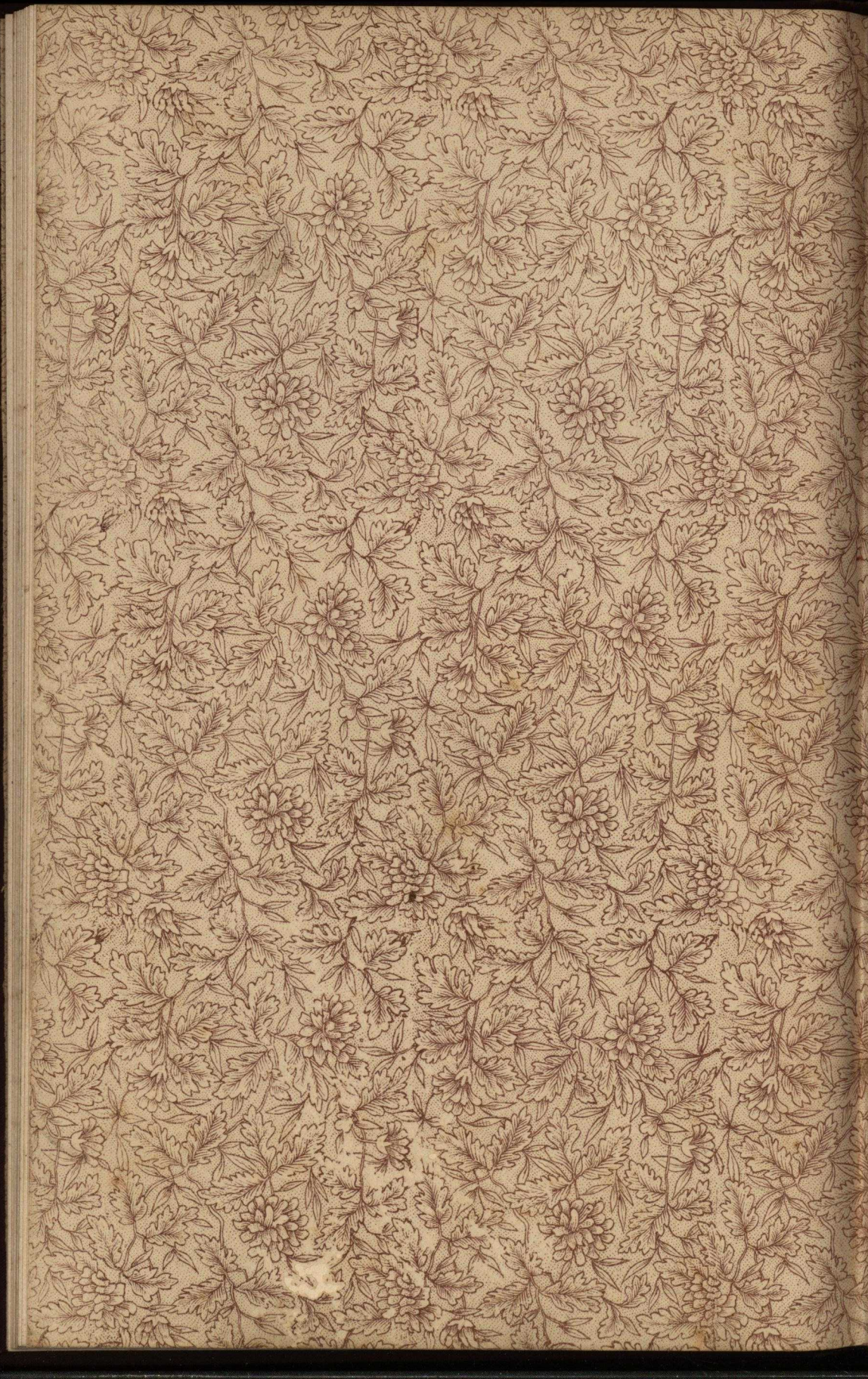
By coating the outside walls below the curb level with this material no dampness can come through.

By applying it under the ground floor no dampness can come from below.

By coating *across* the walls, at any required height, any dampness that reaches that point must stop.

By coating the walls and arches of sidewalk vaults, a good dry room, for the storage of any kind of merchandise, is obtained.

It will thus be seen that its general application to the vaults and foundation walls of any building insures the greatest possible benefit, namely, the *health* of the occupants. If its use was as general as its merits warrant, it would not be necessary to enact statutes to prohibit the use, in our large cities, of basement stories as residences.

BUILDING PAPERS.

At our Paper Mill located at 20th Street and Avenue B, this City, we manufacture all kinds of Building Papers, such as deadning and deafning Felts to be used between floors and on walls, Rosin Sized Sheathing, all weights of Tarred Paper, etc.